## THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY

STATISTICIAN DODGE'S REPORT IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

The Great Grain Resources of the Northwest and Their Progress for the Past Year-A Satisfactory Showing for the Farming Interests.

Prof. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has submitted report for the month of December to the Commissioner of Agriculture, showing the prices of farm products and the area and condition of the fall sowing of wheat and rye, &c. The report is as follows:

and tye, &c. The report is as follows:

BIREAL OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF
ACHICUTCHE, Dec. 31, 1885—SIR: I beg
leave respectfully, to submit for publication
a report of the results of the December relimits, showing the prices of firm products
and area and condition of the fall sowing of
what and tree. A summary is given of the
crop history of the present year, and a
statement of the estimate of the area,
product, and aggregate value of the crops
of corn, wheat, and oats.

The usual record of changes in rates of
railroad and steambout transportation is

The usual record of changes in rates of rallroad and steamboat transportation is presented. Respectfully.

J. R. Dodon, Statistician.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner. 1885—the choice of the value.

Notwithstanding the fears of many luthe early months of the year, the scales in fact that the first in five years past to give an average yield of corn, after six years of twenty-six bushels or more per acre. The present rate exceeds the average about one unit a bushel per sere.

treems rate exceeds the average about one-inal a husbel per aere.

Cuts, allied to corn in its uses, and gov-craced in whice more or less by the supply of malze, also made a high record in the sea-son's reports of condition, with the largest area and greatest volume of production ever recorded.

ley is a melium crop, and buckwheat Wheat has suffered worse from winter killing than in any former experience of crop reporting in this department. The winter of 1880-81 was only less severe, and that of 1873-74 was nearly as bad. On the basis of the area seeded the yield was only 1.2 bushels; on the area harvested, deducting alamdoned and replanted areas, which were larger than ever before, the yield svenges 10.4 per acre. The loss was not material in the northern belt. Michigan, the highest initiade in which wloter wheat is grown, suffered less than usual, and made a large crop, one of the best recorded. The surface was well covered with a blanket of show until into April. There was some protection in northern Ohio, and a comparatively good crop on a limited area. The loss in New York was also slight, and not very severe in Pennsylvania, with some exceptional areas of greater damage. The central belt between 26° and 40° of latitude received the full effect of the winter's severity. The south is usually exempt from injury by winter freezing, but not entirely the past season. The signs of injury in spring were visible even in the extreme, court.

Cotton promised a large crop, on an inove the average. Wheat has suffered worse from winter

treme south.

Cotton promised a large crop, on an increased acreage, and has made nearly a medium one, in aggregate volume exceeded by the crop of 1883, and approached somewhat nearly only by that of 1880.

Other crops have enjoyed conditions favoring medium abundance, with some exceptions, notably the potato crop, which was injured severely by rot in the latter part of the season.

Altogether production has been abundant.

part of the season.

Altogether production has been abundant, more than ample for domestic consumption, in everything except the products which are always insufficient, as sugar, barley, rice, and subtropical fruits.

In consequence of the injury to wheat ie maize acreage was increased more than

usual.
The area of last year as estimated, was CO,083,780 acres; this year 73,130,150 acres, an increase of 5 per cent. The crop had a favorable start. July condition averaged 44 per cent. against 16 in 1884 and 100 in 1880. High condition in July is not absorbed exampled to the restriction of the condition of

Isso. High condition in July is not absolutely essential to the production of a large crop, yet it is a favorable indication. During the six consecutive years of large production, condition in July reached 100 twice, but only in one instance, in 1877, was lower than in July of the present year.

It was shown that there had been a large amount of replauting throughout the west, partly because of defective seed used and partly on account of excessive moisture in the seed bed, and a prevalence of cut-worms that seems to have been somewhat unusual. The lessons of the past few years have been expensive, but they have not taught and timely selection of seed, though much has been done in that direction by thoughtful farmers. An immense amount of laborhas been less this season in replanting, because of poor seed.

The returns of the list of September

has been less than cause of poor seed.

The returns of the 1st of September showed that drought in the southeastern showed that drought in the southeastern. showed that drought in the southeastern states had wrought some injury in the light solls; on the northern border maturity had been delayed by heavy rains and cool nights, with slight frosts in high latitudes; yet average condition had been reduced only by a single point, and the crop, in the absence of killing frosts, was assured. The growing season, from germination to hardening of the grain, had been characterized by a mod-erately high temperature and sufficient erately high temperature and sufficient moisture, with local exceptions, for health-ful growth and full maturity. The meteoroful grawth and full maturity. The meteorological conditions of the summer had been more favorable on the whole than any prior season since 1880, and the promise accordingly of a somewhat larger rate of yield was reasonably sure. It is more and more apparent that agricultural meteorology, in nection with corn-growing, is of equal mortance with soil constituents, and that failure results more from abnormal temperately and rainfall than from lack of fertility, insects caused no general or serious dament. In the Ohio valley and in the lower sourivalley grasshoppers were abundant, using local injury. Chinch bugs were reported, especially in Missouri and as—in some localities in immense num-

here was exemption above the average a froat, and therefore a smaller proportion usual of soft corn. In an averof series of years one-fifth of the crop amerchantable, from frost and other cost of immaturity; in bad seasons, two-s. This year has witnessed no losses a froat except upon the northern bor-Corn is so general a crop in all latis, and at elevations in some instance. s, and at elevations in some instances o 6,000 feet or more, that frost catches of it in the most favorable seasons be product of corn as estimated is 0.176,000 bushels against 1.705,828,000 year, an increase of 140,048,000 bush-er 7.5 per cent. e yield is 26.5 bushels per acre against

e yield is 26.5 bushels per acre against last year, which was very nearly an one crop. That of 1882 averaged 24.6, only 2.7, and the still worse crop of the low yield of 18.6 bushels per acre, present year is the first in five that was 63.6 per bushel. The wallation is 32.8 cents per bushel. The valuation is 32.8 cents per bushel to do 635.7 cents last year, and the against do 635.7 cents last year, and the against 430,000 than the smaller crop of 1884, a record of estimates by states is as fol-

- Tacord	or catima	ica by states	a la tan Trai
AUDITORY.			
	Attrova	Dissiliers.	- Value
White-	237,100.00	1,000,000	\$2,617,12
100	1180,0186	1,299,000	902.5
24	61,188	1,979,039	1.236,5
2.	117 (100S)	1 210 7 200 7	1132 HOLES
1,0000000000000000000000000000000000000	111.818	1,391,000	E3173.7
HILL STATE	ELLINES	429.010	.1125/20
COSTIL	Arc130	12,0001,000	1,283,70
1	701, 196	12,445,000	15,010.8
	858,870	11,212,000	0.0444
	1,417,630	46,074,000	是人的自己是
	2016,5005	4.174,000	1,000,0
M. Comment	720.300	15,990,000	T-105(A.5)
	2.102.230	31,838,000	14,263.70
20 65	27,71-475, \$2905	25,109,009	13,853.1
	1,487,811	10,456,000	E2124
Organia	2,857,700	DE, 102,000	18,631.0
Fire Cha.	420.870	71, 718,8 (80)	18,663.00
A CALL STATE	9.510,314		17,172.7
a late of the late	1.107.000	31,495,000	(\$3.00 E.S. E)
ci ippi	1,391,092	25.765.000	13,913,1
1918	917,877	15,419,000	18,137,1
Two-ord	3,000,140	29E-896,000	41.838.93
	1.808.307	26,380,000	17.022.14
Total Ree-	11,5611,560	79:581,000	29, 176, 60
W. CH	665,400	15,67,000	45 (181), 507
ky.	3,551,667	500,5600,000	51,100,15
Olido Larra	6,617,464	111.865,000	30,700.90
Dichi att	90s.6at2	200,706,000	10,110.01
THE REAL PROPERTY.	31,7100,682	171,994,000	38,978,00
dinedua	8,559,036	268,998,000	73,319,11
nistan.	1,088,019	32,750,000	11.135.0
distribute.	648,913	18,481,000	A16000000
CANAL CONTRACT	7,540,542	242,490,000	0.897,90
Will STREET	# 1980 TO 1884		46,190,01
This out there	6.200,718	196,861,007	19,215, ii
Carrier Same	d18841000	158,390,000	108,030,02
	ff.fe95.475	229,426,000	28,500,01
Uffornia	160,000	3,840,000	8,011,26
1741-14389	45 41143	4.446 (1974)	24443 60

Total...... 73,130,150 1,936,176,000 635,674,500

by four or five inillions than the final estimates.

The first report of spring wheat, June I, was more favorable, indicating a product of 153,000,000 bushels. The occurrence of extreme heat in midsummer reduced this expectation to the extent of 8,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding a considerable increase in Dakota due to the revelation of an increase of acreage beyond previous calculation in 1884.

The California crop, so uniformly over-

culation in 1884.

The California crop, so uniformly overestimated in local reports year after year,
makes this year a product of little more
than 26,000,000 bushels, or two-thirds of the
quantity reported in local estimates.

The result as given below shows a decline of 30 per cent. from the aggregate of
last year, a reduction in harvested acres of
more than 5,000,000 and a value increased
from 65 cents per bushel to 77 cents.

The following statement gives the details
by states:

Acres. Bushels. Value

4	by states:			
r		Acres.	Bushels.	Value:
	Maine.	41,126	566,000	8707,500
1	N. H	11,267	174,000	215,760
f	Vermont	22,667	290,000	432,900
ų.	Mass	1,080	17,099	21,250
1	R. L.	* FTT COLOR	FARTING.	*******
f	Conn	2,193	31,000	32,550
	New York	687,007	19,565,900	10,142,400
7	N. J	143,097	1,395,000	1,325,250
	Passamere	1,380,294	13,323,000	12,792,000
	Delaware	89, 103	907,000	909,150
¥Π	Maryland	580,482	5,531,000	5,033,910
1	Virginia	651,140	2,873,000	2,634,690
-	N. C	582,888	2,790,000	2,790,000
•	8. C	220,030	1,170,000	1,287,000
	Georgia	450,875	2,817,000	11,070,530
ě.	Florida			
	Alabama	230,467	1,807,000	7 7287 010
1	Mississippi	28,448	1580,000	1,346,216
	Louislann			197,600
r		545 400	6,117,000	4,893,600
	Texas	545,468	1,565,000	
4	Atkansas	240,007	2,000,000	1,565,003
2011	Tennessee	1,175,882	3,821,000	7,629,030
5	W. Va	268,961	1,490,000	1,507,033
	Kentucky	1,055,760	3,759,000	8,571,050
7	Ohio	2,018,052	20,503,000	19,739,630
	Michigan	1,623,929	81,261,000	26,259,210
- 1	Indiana	2,518,455	26,659,000	22,929,743
- 1	Illinois.,	1,255,905	10,683,000	8,653,230
01	Wisconsin	1,562,785	15,685,000	11,900,400
	Minnesota	3,084,274	34,285,000	24,000,500
١.	Iowa	2,683,941	30,332,000	23,822,440
. 1	Mimouri	3,517,598	11,275,000	8,681,750
8.	Kansas	1,060,250	11,197,000	7,278,050
	Nebraska	1,735,252	19,828,000	11,301,930
1	California	2,822,400	26,502,000	17,816,640
1	Oregon	876,102	13,916,000	9,602,010
1	Nevada	5,570	103,000	91,760
2551	Colorado	120,943	2,395,000	1,963,000
	Arizona	21,678	203,000	287,850
0	Dakota	2,187,084	27,913,000	17,580,190
Z.	Idaho	61,370	1,151,000	865,500
	Montana	83,864	1,715,000	1,320,550
	N. Marress	71,242	1,020,000	1,013,460
	Utah	96,861	1,926,000	1,171,860
ř.	Washingt'n	424,276	7,412,000	5,336,640
	Wyoming	8,180	60,000	52,800
ě.	Total	31.189.246	357,112,000	275, 1120, 030
9		- and the second district		41.11.44.54.54.4

OATS.

The area of oats, like that of corn, was enlarged by substitution for the wheat destroyed, and the entire increase is estimated at 7 per cent., the acreace being 22,783,630 acres instead of 21,300,917 last year.

The estimated yield is 27.2 bushels per serve, while the less prollice crop of the census year was 25.3. The average of the estimates of eleven years, 1871 to 1831 inclusive, is 27.6 bushels. The farm price is lower, in sympathy with the decline in corn, averaging 2.5 cents per bushel, and aggregating \$179,631,800. As the decline in value of corn, from the average of the value of corn, from the average of the period above to the present year, is 23.8 per cent., so the value of cats suffers a decline of 31 per cent. from 36.1 to 28.5 cents.

	OATS,	1885.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine	84,570	2,622,600	\$1,048,890
N. H	31,506	1,092,000	458,640
Vermont	101,565	3,800,000	1,408,220
Mass	24,267	753,000	323,790
R. L.	6,858	167,000	73,486
Conn	38, 202	1,090,000	457,830
N. Y	1,885,245	38,676,000	13,925,360
N. J	133,451	3,555,000	1,315,720
Pa,	1,394,023	34,826,000	12,357,360
Delaware	21,197	501,000	190,389
Maryland	111.100	2,475,000	890,250
Virginia	621,230	8,664,000	8,552,240
N. C	509,117	4,483,000	2,241,590
S. C.seessee	413,963	3,510,000	1,895,400
Georgia	709,640	6,895,000	3,389,350
Florida	53,611	519,000	347,730
Alabama	401,772	4,915,000	2,651,100
Mussissippl	355,001	3,962,000	2,179,100
Louisiana	36,875	429,000	197,400
Texas	512,006	14,211,000	5,258,070
Arkansas	251,284	5,313,000	2,300,850
Tennessee .	620,096	10,752,000	8,655,680
W. Va	108,039	2,831,000	990,850
Kentucky	491,545	10.225,000	8,374,250
Ohio	1,003,680	27,470,000	10,116,900
Michigan	615,800	21,789,000	6,100,920
Indiana	1.014.630	27,178,000	6,791,500
Illinois	3,290,081	107,968,000	25,912,320
Wisconsin Minnesota	1,412,474	47,778,000	12,422,280
Iowa	1,036,393 2,210,838	74,718,000	9,386,000
Missouri	1,267,849	28,312,000	16,437,966
Kansas	858,920	27,145,000	7,361,129 6,248,350
Netraska	700,048	24,028,000	4,565,320
California	78,008	2,106,000	1,010,880
Oregon	100,007	5,798,000	2,145,260
Nevada	7,858	271,000	127,370
Colurado	45,478	1,698,000	781,080
Arizona		*,1000,000	
Dakota	332,800	13,229,000	3,042,670
Idaho	34,086	1,032,000	412,800
Montana	DOL 7400	1.775 (00)	745 500

282,000 815,000 3,095,000 84,000 13,841 27,687 80,039 2,620 Total .... 22,783,630 6:9:490,000 179,631.80 OTHER CEREALS.

OTHER CHIEALS.

Rye suffered from winter killing, though less than wheat, making an average of 53 in June, which improved to 87 at harvest, when a crop somewhat below the usual yield was secured. The spring crops were more promising. The June average for barley was 89, July 92, but the average reported at harvesting was 88, which was nine points lower than the harvest report of the previous crop. Buckwheat was increased in breadth and enjoyed favorable conditions, producing a fair yield on a large area, the October report of conditions being 12.

POTATOES.

The early prospect for potatous was fine. Condition in July averaged 37. In most lands in the northern and western states there was some complaint of seed rotting in the hill. A decline soon set in. The August average was 15, that of September 13, while October fall to 55, on account of the rot in New York and clawbers, which increased rapidly before dicting, causing the loss of whole fields. Excess of moisture favored the extension of the disease. The brefle was reported in all sections, especially in the western states, but was not very destructive. A small crop is the result, higher prices, which will be still higher should the stock which is winter-stored prove unsound. stored prove unsound.

The area of cotton has been increased about 5 per cent. The total area now slightly exceeds 18,000,000 acres. The slightly exceeds 18,000,000 acres. The tendency to extension is westward, especially active beyond the Mississippi. In June, a healthy plant, a good stand, cultivation somewhat retarded by raib, with condition at 92, were the essential features of the report. During June material improvement was made, temperature and COTTON.

rainfall favored growth, and by July 1 fruiting had commenced in the guif states. Local uroughts were very rare up to this date and moisture was generally ample, and in low grounds somewhat excessive. Condition was high, averaging 90, promising, the later season being favorable, a large condition was confined until early and the peace and prosperity.

lug, the later season being favorable, a large cicp. This status continued until carry in August, when shedding of forms began to indicate a less of vitality, in some places from drought, in others from deluging rains, and at many points from attacks of the caterpiliar or boll-worm. A marked decline was manifest in September, when the average was reduced to St. Drought in Texas, Arkansas, western Tennessee, and in Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinus had proved injurious. Florida, Mississippl, and Louisiana had better "seasons." In October condition was still further refuced to 78. The returns of October also included local iana had better "seasons." In October condition was still further reduced to 78. The returns of October also included local estimates of yield per acre in hundredths of a bale. These were: Virginia, 32; North Carolina, 38; South Carolina, 38; North Carolina, 38; South Carolina, 38; Rosrias, 39; Misaissippi, 41; Louisiana, 43; Texas, 38; Arkansas, 42; Tennesse, 35. The average was about 35; fundredths of a bale per acre, or nearly 05 million bales. The November returns were local estimates of yield per acre, in pounds, which were somewhat lower, looking to a yield of about 61 million bales. The top crop had proved light, and at some places scarcely appreciable, and a tone of disappointment in the result was apparent. The weather had been favorable for picking, though rains had obstructed the harvest somewhat in Georgia and Alabama. The Peccamber returns, those of final product, always conservative in their unrevised consistent, showing 8 to 10, and in years of sudden or severe depression, 12 to 15 per cent, less than the real yield, were not indicative of a crop as large as that promised in October. The final returns are made on the 1st of February.

The returns of February last, for the crop of last year, were interpreted to indicate a crop of 5,607,000 bales. The Financial

The returns of February last, for the crop of last year, were interpreted to indicate a crop of 5.007.000 bales. The Financial Chronicle record of the movement, up to September following, aggregated 5.305.020 bales, and that of the National Cotton Exchange 5.706.165 bales. As 20,000 to 30,000 bales of the present crop were apparently included in this movement, the figures of last February may as well stand as the permanent record of the actual crop of 1884.

The area in flax has declined, in recent years, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and increased largely in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota. The crop of the present year is about 50 per cent. larger than that of the census year, or nearly I1, CO,OCO bushels of seed apparently. There is little now produced in any eastern state. It has been seeded in preference to wheat on large areas of the northwest during recent years.

cent years. WINTER WHEAT.

The area sown in winter wheat has been the subject of inquiry in the territory which produces it. It has been increasing in recent years, but the low prices of the crops of 1884 and 1885 have naturally had a disbouraging effect upon wheat growing, though the persistency of the halls of the farmer's distribution of crop areas is too strong to admit of sudden changes. Like the cotton grower, the wheat raiser may threaten reduction, and depend upon his neighbor to make it. There appears, however, to have been some reduction in several states, mainly in the regions from Illinois westward, which grow wheat largely in excess of the requirements of local consumption. In the states which grow enough, or a partial supply only for home use, there is no necessity for reducing production, which is only made as a part of a necessary system of rotation, or at least of distribution of crop areas, and we findly as rule that there has been no reduction in these states. It is wise rural economy to restrict the present wheat area, which may still be found too large for profit, should the coming season be favorable to large production.

The following table exhibits the proportions of last season's seeding in the areas of the present reget. WINTER WHEAT.

Ì	tions of last season's of the present crop :	sceding in the area
	New Jersey 100	Arkansas Per el Arkansas 9 9 Tennessee 9 West Virginia 10 Kentucky 9 0 Michigan 16 1 Indiana 17 Hinois 8 Missouri 5 Kaosas 9 California 5 Oregon 5 5

The December returns give local estimates of the farm prices of the principal crops. The increase in the product of corn has reduced the average value of the crop to 33 cents per bushel. The average value of the previous crop in December was 30 cents. The reduction is largest in the Obio valley and in the southern states. West of the Mississippi the increase of stock-feeding has corrected the tendency to extremely low prices. The average in Missouri is 25 cents, 1 cent lower than last year. In Kansas it is 24, instead of 23 last year; in Iowa 24, instead of 23; in Nebraska 19, instead of 18. It is 28 cents in Dakota, 2 cents lower; Illinois, 28; Indiana, 29; Ohio, 32; Michigan, 34; Kentucky, 35; Pennsylva-PARM PRICES.

1 cent lower; Hilmols, 28; Indiana, 20; Ohio, 52; Michigan, 34; Kentucky, 35; Pennsylvania, 49; New York, 58.
Compared with former prices, corn values are very low. For the preceding five years, nearly all under average in production, the average farm value was 44.7 cents per bushel, and for the preceding ten years 42.6 cents.

cents.

The price of wheat, though still low, is The price of wheat, though still low, is considerably above last December's average, which was 65 cents. That of 1883 was 91 cents. The present is 77.1 cents, a gain equal to half the unprecedented decline indicated last December. For the five years past the average farm value has been 90 cents per bushel, and for the preceding ten \$1.05. Last year's farm value was 38 per cent, lower than for the ten years ended in 1879, due mainly to a fuller. European production and a smaller foreign demand for a surplus nearly equal to a third of the entire crep.

duction and a smaller foreign demand for a surplus nearly equal to a third of the entire crop.

The range of state prices is from 57 cents in Nebraska to \$1.25 in Massachusetts. It is above \$1 in several eastern and southern states for home-grown wheat. The price in Texas, 80 cents, is 7 cents lower than last December, from the increase in the home-crop. The value in New York is 98, an increase of 11 cents; Ponnsylvania, 95, an increase of 11 cents; Ponnsylvania, 95, an increase of 11 cents; Michigan 84, an increase of 18 cents; Michigan 84, an increase of 19 cents; Indiana 85, an increase of 19 cents; Indiana 85, an increase of 19 cents; Indiana 86, an increase of 19 cents; Hinois 81, an increase of 18 cents; Wisconsin 70, an increase of 16 cents; Minnesota 70, an increase of 20 cents; Inwa 67, an increase of 15 cents; Kansas 65, an increase of 20 cents; Nebraska 87, an increase of 50 cents, Nebraska 87, an increase of 15 cents; Nebraska 87, an increase of 15 cents; California is returned at 67 cents, and 67 for Oregon.

The average price of rye is 56 cents, 4 cents more than last year; of barley 55 cents, an increase of 7 cents; of buckwheat 56 cents, a decrease of 52 cents; of hay 88, 62 perton, in place of \$8.17 last year. The average price of cotton averages 8.3 per pound of lint, farm value, which is 9 milis less than the December price last year.

By Histernal expositions, \$1, Jacobs OR 1

By finternal expositions, St. Jacobs Oil i pronounced the greatest pain cure. Rol Star Cough Cure is safe and sure.

He Was Encouraged.

Philadelphia Press.]
"Hello, Bluff, back from Washington?
Did you get the appointment?"
"Not exactly; but I feel encouraged."
"How so?"
"Well, when I met the President I just

squeezed his hand as hard as I could and called him Grove, and sort of let him know that there was no Mugwump frills about way." "Well! Why he looked at me in a quee sort of way and said that when he came to make the appointment be would remember me. Oh, I feel encouraged, I do."

One Benson's Capcine Plaster One Benson's Capeline Plaster is worth a flosen of any other kind. Between he aumerous varieties of purous plasters there is in one choice. Benson's plaster is modern, cleanity, and carris aliments in a few durs which no others are able even to relieve. This fact is testified to by 5,000 physicians, harmacists, and drangists, voluntarily, and ver their own written signatures. Initiations of Benson's abaster, under the name of "Capican," "Capacican," "Capacican," "Capacican," "Capacican," the said of the s

these:

1. Dangers to the peace and prosperity of the country must be guarded against by the government and laws.

2. Men and corporations, so large pecuniarly as to be able to buy up legislatures, are a danger to the peace and prosperity of the country.

3. The acquisition and holding of such wealth should be carefully bedged about by wise legislation.

wise legislation.

There is my syllogism. Now let me add

There is my syllogism. Now let me add a few notes:

1. A large part of the enormous wealth of individuals and corporations is made by jying, stealing, and oppression. The running up and down of stocks, what is known as "builing and bearing," is practical lying, and has nothing to do with real values. Credit Mobilier schemes, by which directors rob stockholders to enrich themselves, are common methods of oppressing the poor, who have been fooled into putting their little all into stock.

2. The rich man is protected by law, and what with preferred creditors and property held in his wife's name and a hundred other devices, he fails and is as rich as ever. The poor man is thrownout of employment, and has nothing to fall back on. He can be tuned out at a moment's notice, and has no redress.

3. We need legislation that will defend the poor, e. g., making a month's notice necessary before discharging a hand, paying him by the year as a salaried man, and giving him a proportional interest in the concern.

4. We need legislation that will make the

oncern.

4. We need legislation that will make the

concern.

4. We need legislation that will make the man, as he grows richer, to bear more of the public burdens. The graduated income tax would be the most equitable. If that be impracticable, as many hold, then let the nearest practicable plan be adopted, so that with us, as in ancient Athens, the rich shall hear the chief burdens of the state.

5. We need legislation to restrict the power of corporations, forbidding and preventing gifts direct or indirect, all watering, all use of franchises without full payment of value to the state, all interest of directors in side schemes of a parasitic nature, all secrecy of operation, all exorbitant dividends at the cost of the public.

6. With such legislation there need be no limitation of property. Justice, equal to all, will give trade and acquisition a natural health, which is now denied by a partial legislation in favor of the rich and of great corporations. With such legislation property will be no place for discontent or socialism.

7. If we saw a man a mile high stalking over this way from the west, and discovered that he had already trampled eight or ten towns into nothingness, we should feel called upon to take measures to suppress him before he could put his big foot on the Sun building and blot out its light forever. He would be a danger which we should be justified in preparing against. Our great corporations are very much like this giant. They crush thousands where they tread. They hire journals, courts, and legislatures, and have everything their own way. It is for the people of our land so to curb this power that it may be only useful and not harmful. If this be socialism, I am a socialist.

The Silent Ax.

Ilowa State Register.]

By a special from Washington it will be seen that the work of removing government employes has been going on much more rapidly than is generally known. Thousands of faithful and efficient servants of the government have been cast adrift without a moment's warning or a word of explanation. Where they have held subordinate positions in the departments at Washington they have been dropped from the rolls in silence, and personal pride has kept their lips sealed, while their associates who remained have not dared to mention the removals under penalty of their own immediate discharge. In the case of prominent official changes the facts are of necessity known, and these are about the only cases that reach the public. [Iown State Register.]

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WE OFFER tion to this neglected class of diseases, believing NO APOLOGY, the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one aloude consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand: and yet of all the other malades which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice knows of little.

We fully agrees with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a represent to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupilous pretenders. Because the subject is disargreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary hestidiousness ca

we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special attenties to which perfounds attention is given by the possibility at the Invalids Rotel and surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronical liment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. All letters of fugulty or of consultation should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.